

Trichinella 173

REGIST. NO. 7045  
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## 汪精衛狙擊事件

# 六、今年行之理由

1. 當地的了不起的

# 關機總經理殺叔暗設股東在港

## 曾謀刺宋子文及國聯調查團員

## 港政府捕獲四犯最近引渡歸案

黃野蓮 喬淺

十九路軍特別師

成都陝甘寧西路

來信

安徽人

寫

主野蕉

四十餘歲、安徽人ナリ・大學ヲ卒業シ上海青、江滬黨員ニシテ多  
數ノ輩下ヲ有ス・上海虹口公園ニ於テ白川大將ヲ殺シタルハ彼ナ  
ルカ捕縛セラレタルモノハ彼ノ一味ノ者ナリ・北停車場ニ於テ宋  
子文ヲ襲ヒ又總司令部門前ニ於テ蔣介石ヲ襲ヒタルモノモ彼力首  
領タリ・數年前南京政府ノ逮捕令發出ニヨリ上海ニ居ル能ハス南  
下シ香港ニ居住ス・其ノ香港ノ居所四十餘箇所アリテ百餘ノ合鍵  
ヲ所持シ、一ヶ所ニ滯留スルモ數分若クハ數時間ナリ・一人トシ  
テ彼ノ安住所ヲ知ルモノナシ・襲ニ汪精衛ヲ襲ヒタルモノモ彼力  
首領ニシテ其ノ費用、五萬弗ト稱セラル、ハ全部陳銘樞ヨリ出テ  
タリ・且下向香港ニ在ル善ナルカ香港政府ハ南京政府ノ依頼ニヨ  
リ同人搜查中ニ付恐ラク不日他地ニ赴クコトナルヘシ・

黃野蕉身元並動靜調查一案凡件

一、王亞樵或陳亞勝（黃野蕉、十九名、聞知也）  
「上海事變當時第十九路軍譚啓秀一部下、  
屬「一七〇二團」組織之幾名、兇行演、レ  
タル、爲同事變後免黜、セラレタルヲ以テ解圍、  
上北支熱河方面、逃走、スル、止ムナキニシレ」

三、熱河戰後何竟然、張根仁等數名ト廣東  
三省行に同地及汕頭、香港等三廻、毎日宣傳  
ノ努力ル傍満洲、於ケル義勇軍援助名  
下、各方面ヨク義捐金を募集シニシテ賭博  
消費ニ乞事実遂ニ廣東政府ノ知ル所トシ、追ハ  
シテ香港、廣州、天津、上海、廈門、香港、  
三、昭和十年上期再び香港、現ハレ爾來陳亞勝

ト  
株レ當市ハビーハレーレ  
交蔭街十二號  
一友人方一帶在ニ先器一密賣二件事  
セシ模様ナリシ。昨年七月頃澳門  
乍來同地高樓街二號(或三號)ニ在住  
レ。售ル由十九毛職業的暗殺兇行者ニ非  
サルモリ也。

S. M. P.
A. C. (J) Office
No. <i>J578</i>
Date.....

February 20,

86.

Confidential

Special Political Officer.

Information of Wong Yah Tsiao (王野樵).

The following further information has been received from the local Japanese Consular Police concerning Wong Yah Tsiao who is reported to have been responsible for the assassination of Mr. Tang Yu Jen, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs:-

Wong Yah Tsiao, a native of Anhwei, over 40 years old, is a university graduate and a member of the Tsing Kiang Group (青江幫) in Shanghai. Wong has a large number of followers. It was he who planned the Hangchow Park Outrage in 1932 which subsequently resulted in the death of General Shirakawa, then Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Shanghai. The person who was arrested in connection with this case was a member of his gang. He was also responsible for the attempt on the life of Mr. T.V. Soong at the Shanghai North Railway Station and on General Chiang Kai-Shek in front of the General Headquarters.

Following the issue by the Nanking Government of a warrant for his arrest, Wong escaped to mainland China. He is now believed to be in one of the following cities and may be seen in the following dress:-

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For this reason, his whereabouts are unknown. He is said to be in possession of more than 100 duplicate keys.

It is also reported that he was responsible for the attempted assassination of Mr. Wang Ching Wei for which he had received a sum, said to have been \$50,000.00, from General Chen Ming Chu.

It is believed that he is still living in Hongkong but owing to the fact that the Hongkong Authorities are endeavouring to effect his arrest at the instance of the Nanking Government he will probably escape to some other place shortly.

Asst. Commissioner (Japanese)

S. M. P.
A. C. (J) Office
No. ....
J578
Date.....

February 14,

86.

Confidential

Special Political Officer.

Information regarding the assassination  
of Teng Yu Jen

In connection with the assassination of Mr. Teng Yu Jen, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government on December 25, 1936, the following information has been obtained from a certain source:-

An assassination corps has been organised by anti-Chiang Kai Shek elements of the Cantonese clique under the instructions of the Canton Government. The leader of this corps is a man named Huang Yeh Tsien (黃野蓮) who was the Chief of the Special Detachment of the 19th Route Army during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai in 1932. Following the armistice, Huang left Shanghai and actively engaged in an anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang Kai Shek movement with Hongkong as his base of operations.

Members of the corps are soldiers of the 19th Route Army. A number of these members were despatched to Shanghai and Nanking and have maintained touch with their Headquarters at Hongkong.

A week before the assassination of Mr. Teng Yu Jen, a person claiming to be the Chief of Staff to General Li Ching Chen rented a house adjoining the flat and later Mr. Li and

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One Gaston Kahn and commenced to make preparations to carry out the plot against the life of Mr. Tang. After the assassination the culprits escaped to Hongkong.

It is believed that these men were closely connected with the persons responsible for the murder of the Japanese sailor Nakayama on Darroch Road in November, 1935.

It is reported that there is a rice shop to be located on the 1st floor of a rice shop at the corner of Min Avenue Edward VII and Chengtu Road.

SUN (17 2) At my request, the local Japanese Consular Authorities have furnished me with the following result of their investigation:

LL. Wong Yah Chieu (王亞權) (not Huang Yah Tsieu 黃野桂) alias Zung Yah Sheng (陳亞勝) was under Tang Chi Siao (唐治秀) of the 19th Route Army during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai in 1932. As Wong was the organizer of a gang which had committed numerous atrocities during the trouble, he was dismissed on the cessation of hostilities. Consequently the gang was dissolved and Wong left for North China and Jehol. After the fighting between the Japanese and Chinese forces in Jehol, he proceeded to Canton together with a number of his colleagues including Ho Chak Zen (何竟然) and Teung Kong Zen (張孔仁) and visited Swatow and Hongkong. In the course of his visits, he took an active part in anti-Japanese propaganda. He also collected funds for the purpose of supporting the Volunteer Corps in Manchuria but he squandered the money in gambling. Upon this being discovered by the Canton Authorities he escaped to Hongkong where he lived in hiding at the Kwai Lai Hotel (桂來大酒店). Later he left for Manchuria.

Early in 1935, he again went to Hongkong and lived with one of his friends at No.16 Yen Yip Street (銀記街), Happy Valley. He is reported to have been engaged in trafficking in opium. In July, 1935, he proceeded to Macau where he is residing at No.11 on Rua da Cunha Street (沙勿略街). It is known that he is not a paid assassin.

March 30, 1936.

5  
Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

THE ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF MR. WAUNG CHING WEI

According to the statements made by Chang Yu Hwa (張玉華) and Woo Poo Kwang (吳培光), the two men involved in the attempted assassination of Waung Ching Wei, ex-President of the Executive Yuan, the instigators are General Chen Min Hsu (陳敏樸) and General Li Chi Sen (李濟深). The persons who carried out the plot on the instructions of Generals Chen and Li were Wang Ah Chiao (王亞樵), Yu Lih Kwei (于立奎), and Hwa Kuh Ts (華虎之). These three men had an assassination headquarters at Hongkong. They were also responsible for the attempted assassination of Mr. T.V. Soong, ex-Minister of Finance, which took place some time ago at the Shanghai North Railway Station and resulted in the death of Mr. Soong's secretary and a body-guard. They also made attempts on the members of the Investigation Commission of the League of Nations which came to China.

Yu Lih Kwei was not only present when the attempted assassination of T. V. Soong took place, but he directed it. Wang Ah Chiao had many followers of whom the most important are: Chow Shih Ping (周至平), Hu Dah Hai (胡大海), Chang Chi Han (張之漢) etc. who frequented the assassination headquarters at Hongkong and planned assassinations on behalf of Wang Ah Chiao. They had an active part in the attempted assassination of Waung Ching Wei.

The Chinese Government immediately communicated with the Hongkong Government and requested the arrest of these persons, while officials were detailed to the addresses furnished by the men under arrest. Thus, Yu Lih Kwei, Hu Dah Hai, Chow Shih Ping and Chang Chi Han were apprehended. A quantity of evidence relating to several cases of assassination were seized at the headquarters by the Hongkong Government. The arrested men and the evidence will be handed over to the Chinese Authorities in the near future.

It is understood that the 5th Branch of the Kiangsu High Court will frame charges against the four accused as soon as they have been handed over by the Hongkong Government.

The following statement was made by Chang Yu Hwa (one of the arrested men) on November 18 last year at Nanking Metropolitan Police Headquarters:-

"The principals in the attempted assassination of Waung Ching Wei are Wang Ah Chiao, Yu Lih Kwei and Hwa Kuh Ts. I used the alias of Li Shih An (李世安). All the plans relating to this attempted assassination of Waung Ching Wei were carried out on the instructions of Hwa Kuh Ts, Wang Ah Chiao and Yu Lih Kwei. The plot was laid before or after the January 28 Incident at the home of Yu Lih Kwei at Shanghai when Wang Ah Chiao, Yu Lih Kwei, Sung Voong Ming (宋永明), Hsu Chih Yuan (徐子元) Wang's uncle and I were present.

"On the instructions of Wang Ah Chiao, Yu Lih Kwei and Hwa Kuh Ts, Woo Poo Kwang and I proceeded to the

March 30, 1936.

6  
Morning Translation.

Central Kuomintang Headquarters during the 5th Plenary Session in November 1934 and attempted the assassination of General Chiang Kai Shek. Sung Voong Ming carried a pistol. Owing to a tooth-ache, General Chiang left the Session before its termination. We saw General Chiang Kai Shek enter his car, but as we had not yet decided whether or not to assassinate him, we took no action against him. Wang Ah Chiao and Yu Lih Kwei were very dissatisfied and detailed Hwa Kuh Ts to Nanking to question us. This Spring (1935) Sung Voong Ming, Kwoh Wei Taoong (鄂光) and I were ordered to Hongkong to interview Yu Lih Kwei. We went and upon our return to Nanking we were determined to make the attempted assassination during the 6th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang. One week prior to the attempt, Hwa Kuh Ts accompanied by Sung Voong Ming came to Nanking. The assassination was directed against Waung Ching Wei and General Chiang Kai Shek. As General Chiang was not present, we made the attempt on the life of Waung Ching Wei. If General Chiang Kai Shek had been present he would not have escaped unhurt. Wang's confederates in Shanghai are Tsai Tao Ho (蔡道和), Hsu Chi Yuan, Hwa Kuh Ts, Ho Dah Kai, Chow Shih Ping, Chang Chi Han, Wang Ah Chiao and Chang Yu Hwa, of whom the last five named have left Shanghai and gone to live in Hongkong. At ordinary times they arranged for assassinations; they showed extra energy in the attempt on the life of Waung Ching Wei."

The statement was read out to the prisoner who, having admitted that it was correct, signed and affixed his fingerprint to it.